the color guard, in which position he participated in all the battles of his regiment. He returned with his regiment to Burling-ton, Vt., and was discharged there July 3, 1865. In the year 1862 he was selected for responsible duty along the Potomac near Washington, to prevent rebei sympathizers signaling across the river to White's guerrillas and in pursuit of rebel spies in the vicinity of Sugar Loaf mountain.

The particular act of bravery for which he was awarded the medal occurred at the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864. In writing of this incident Chaplain George E. Davis of the 10th Vermont Infantry

"Probably the most eminent service Alex-ander Scott rendered to his government was in the battle of Monocacy, in the final engagement with the enemy from 4 to 5 o'clock in the evening, when our left wing was almost enveloped by the superior numbers of the enemy. Our ammunition had given out and a hasty retreat was ordered. This order did not reach the 10th Vermont until some time after the other regiments

For three days and nights we had been without regular food or sleep and the men were nearly dead from exhaustion. In all probability we should have lost our national flag had it not been for the action of Alexander Scott.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, and he is also affiliated with Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, F. A. A. M.; Lafayette R. A. Chapter, No. 5; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Almas Temple, A. A. O. M., Mystic Shrine

Twice Wounded, but Remains in Ranks The story of how Edwin M. Truell, the well-known treasurer of the Washington Humane Society, became entitled to a medal colonel, James A. Proudfit, to the governor of his state, Lucius Fairchild, which read as follows: "I request a brevet commission for Private Edwin M. Truell, Company E, 12th Wisconsin, Veteran Volunteers, for distinguished valor in the battle of Bald Hill, near Atlanta; Ga., July 21, 1864. In a charge of the regiment upon the enemy's works he was severely wounded in the ankle, but kept on with his comrades and was afterward wounded in the right foot and suffered amputation of the leg below the knee in consequence. He was always with his company until that day, and was in all respects a model soldier."

The requested commission was issued, to rank from the date of the battle, and when Captain Truell learned afterward that the medals of honor were issued in recognition of distinguished gallantry in action it was only necessary to place this evidence on file n the War Department to have his medal promptly awarded. After being badly wounded in the engagement from which he was justly entitled to return to the rear and to have his sufferings relieved Captain Truell had the glorious satisfaction of as-sisting in the capture of three lines of rebel works and many prisoners, not leaving his company until severely wounded the second time and had taken permanent position for defense at the earthworks last taken.

Major John Tweedale, assistant chief of the record and pension division at the War Department, was awarded a medal of honor for gallantry in action at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863. He was then a private in Company B. 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Having served on the field to a late period of the war with distinction, he subs detailed for clerical duty at headquarters, department of the Cumberland, March 29, 1863 and by reason of the ability he displayed he was appointed chief clerk at the ame headquarters in July of that year. Mr. Tweedale afterward accepted a position as clerk in the War Department, and has held various positions there, at one time being chief clerk of the War Department. He is a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, and is also on several committees of the present G. A. R. encampment.

Member of Naval Force.

man, United States navy, was awarded the congressional decoration "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the presence of the ammunition, it was compelled to follow the ing the gun division in which he served on the the enemy's vessels in Mobile bay, having with credit in all the engagements in which the Hartford participated during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864." Such is the report found in the records at the Navy De-

air. Digglas is now captain of the watch the Navy Department, and when seen by a reporter he stated that he had been four times wounded during the war. "I served under Admiral Farragut on his flag-ship, the Hartford," said Mr. Diggins, "and I well remember the battles fought against the various forts. I saw the capture of the various forts. I saw the capture of Vicksburg, New Orleans, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf and many others, and they were exciting times. I was a member of the admiral's barges crew, and was one of the crew when, on the night of July 5, 1864, under command of Lieut. J. C. Jackson, we went in from the blockade off Mobile bay and boarded and destroyed the blockade runner Ivanhoe, which was discharging her cargo at Fort Morgan. This act was performed under heavy fire from all the forts and batteries, and it was one of the most daring expeditions of my experience. The lead fell about us like hallstones, but we succeeded in our attempt. It was a most ex-

Desperate Charge at Corinth.

Capt. James W. Archer, who wears the Httle knot emblematic of bravery, was seen by a reporter at the pension office, where he is employed. In speaking of his own services he was very modest, but the following account of the incident for which he received the award of the medal was gleaned from him:

During the last day's battle at Corinth, Miss. October 4, 1862, in the last desperate charge of the confederates upon the Union forces. Mr. Archer, who was then a first lieutenant of the 59th Indiana Infantry, on the staff of Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, while in line of his duty, on passing in the rear of a regiment saw the lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment fall, badly wounded his horse also being shot. A slight confusion in the regiment followed seeing which Lieut. Archer assumed com-mand and ordered the regiment to commence firing. The confusion instantly dis-appeared and the fire of the regiment was so rapid and effective that the assaulting columns of the enemy were unable to withstand it. They wavered, halted, broke and This break was the first in the assaulting line. It spread in all directions, so that in a short time the rout was complete and the battle thereby won. Capt. Archer speaks of the officers and men in these terms: "Every officer and man of this regiment did his duty nobly. To the splendid courage and deadly accuracy of the fire of this regiment the first break in the lines of the enemy is ascribed, and it was largely instrumental in winning the

At Missionary Ridge.

Capt. Leverett M. Kelley, assistant commissioner of pensions, was awarded the medal of honor March 27, 1900, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863. Capt. Kelley was then a sergeant in Comridge. He was later promoted to the rank of captain. The o The official account of the ser-

"At Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25. 1863, when his regiment, deployed as skirmishers, had taken the line of confederate rifle pits at the base of the ridge, this soldier, then a sergeant Company A, 36th Illinois Volunteers, sprang out from the works and calling upon his comrades to follow rushed forward in the face of an incessant and deadly fire and was among the first over the works on the summit, where he compelled the surrender of a confederate

officer and received his sword."

before the enemy's works. Our position was extremely perilous. We were apparently in front of the troops supporting the brigade on its left, who would soon be upon us. and on account of the darkness we would be unable to distinguish friend from We were also receiving a murderous fire from the enemy's works. It was suggested that we capture the battery. Scarcely was the suggestion made than we made a dash for the work in front, and in a moment we were making our way through the abatis. By chance I gained the abatis at a weak point and passed through, followed by Sergt. Brownlee, and possibly others, Most of the men went up by a narrow path at another point. I jumped into the ditch and climbed the parapet, which was scarcey reached when Sergt, Jackson Sargent of Company D of the 5th, appeared upon the works with one stand of our colors. My appearance on the parapet was met with a eveled musket, which fortunately missed fire. I jumped into the works and was barely inside when a bayonet was thrust through my face and a sword thrust re-turned for it that fully repaid the wound in our division had started for the rear, as it was impossible to convey the order to us in our exposed condition.

"Almost as soon as the retreat began the color sergeant was compelled by exhaustion to fall out. Alexander Scott saw the situation, and, although he already bore the state flag, he grasped the national colors at this moment of great peril and bore both flags from the field in safety. It was a hot day. For three days and nights we had the same time I was struck a severe blow on the head with a sword. The rest of my brief stay in the work is a confused scramble from which had my assailants been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonets and clubbed muskets.

"During the strucked for it that fully repaid the wound given me. as I killed my assailant. At almost the same time I was struck a severe blow on the head with a sword. The rest of my brief stay in the work is a confused scramble from which had my assailants been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonet had been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonet had been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonet had been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonet had been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their flighting was restricted to the use of bayonet had been fewer in numbers I should scarcely have escaped. But they could not fire for fear of killing their own men and their

"During the struggle I was once seized and my overcoat partially pulled off, and it was probably at this time another bayonet wound was given me in the back, as the would was given me in the back, as the bayonet passed through my inner coat between my shoulders, while my overcoat remained intact. This was the most severe wound of the three, the bayonet entering the spine and penetrating it nearly to the spinal cord. My recollection of what followed is indistinct but I was called as indistinct, but I was called as indistinct. lowed is indistinct, but I was pulled upon the parapet by Private Henry H. Recor, Company A. 5th Vermont, who incurred great danger in assisting me, and received

a gunshot wound." The medal of honor was awarded to Edward Welch, a private in Company D, 54th Ohio Infantry, for his gallant conduct as a member of the volunteer storming party of honor is best told in a letter from his during the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May assault all but twenty-three were killed. It was one of the bravest charges of the siege, although unsuccessful Mr Welch is employed in the War Department, and has resided in this city for many years.

While engaged in a reconnoissance along the Berryville and Winchester pike, in Virginia, September 13, 1864, Isaac Gans of this city succeeded in capturing the colors of the 8th South Carolina Infantry. At that time he was a corporal in Company E. 2d Ohio Cavalry, and he was awarded a medal September 19, 1864.

A Thrilling Experience.

Maj. Marion T. Anderson, assistant cashier of the Washington city post office, has had a thrilling war experience. With becoming modesty he related the incidents in his career to a reporter.

Mr. Anderson had just returned to his home at Kokemo, Ind., from the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University, at Indianapolis. While in attendance at a church service Sunday, April 14, 1861, he heard the pastor read a telegram announcing the surrender of Fort Sumter and the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volun-teers for service of three months. He immediately started for his home, and a few days later joined Company C, 7th Indiana Volunteers, serving with that regiment until it was discharged, August 8, 1861. On the 1st of the following October he re-en-tered the service in Company D, 51st Regiment, and was made orderly sergeant. After the battle of Shiloh, in which his regiment participated, he was made second lieutenant, and several months later he was intrusted with the command of his company. He saw vigorous fighting until December 31, 1862, when he was wounded in the batof Stone river, having participated in t engagement as captain. On the 20th of April, 1863, he started with Col. A. D. Streight in the expedition into Bragg's rear. The ammunition of the forces was ex-hausted, and on the 2d of May Col. Streight sent forward a force of 200 picked men, with Capt. Anderson second in command. for the purpose of securing a supply of ammunition at Rome, Ga. When the small force arrived at that point it was discovered to be guarded by a largely superior force, and the purpose of the expedition had to be abandoned. The detachment was in sore straits-cut off from the main force, enemy, he having been commended by name (May 3, 1863). The entire brigade was taken in the official report of the officer command- to Richmond, and confined in Libby prison, famous bastile of the confederacy the U. S. S. Hartford on the 5th of August, While there Capt. Anderson was one of 1864, in the action against Fort Morgan and seventy-five officers of like rank who were one day required to draw lots to afford two victims to be hanged in retaliation for se executions of rebel spies made by Gen.

Burnside in Kentucky.

Capt. Anderson's escape from Libby, after seven months' confinement, with one companion, is one of the most stirring incidents connected with the history of that prison. This daring project is thought to have been the first successful escape from Libby. The release was characterized by many dangerous risks and trying exposures. and the two men were scarcely more than alive when they reached the Union lines. He was given a leave of absence, at the expiration of which he joined his old regiment, having declined the proffer of the colonelcy of a new regiment.

Five Lines of Breastworks Captured.

During the two days' severe fighting at Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864, he was with his regiment in the hottest portions of the conflict, charging and carrying three lines of breastworks the first day, and two more the second day. In the terrific charge by the 3d division of his corps on the Overton hills his regiment consti-tuted the sixth line of battle at the begin-ning of the movement. When within 300 or vards of the enemy's works the five front lines lay down under a galling fire. As ommander of his regiment he urged these nes to move forward, but they refused. Spurring his horse over the five lines, he ordered his regiment, with fixed bayonets. to follow his lead at double-quick. The gallant regiment swept over the five lines of prostrate men, following their intrepid leader through a murderous fire, and were on the eye of gaining a victory, when Capt. Anderson was shot through the hips and spine by a keen-eved sharpshooter. He was thought to be mortally wounded and the surgeons gave him no attention for twenty-four hours, but he rallied and was able to join his command in the spring of

Congress presented Major At erson a medal for his conspicuous gailantry at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, in leading his regiment over five lines of bat-tle that had lain down under a galling fire. Major Anderson has been an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic for over twenty years, being commander of the Department of the Potomac in 1895, and holding several other important positions in

that department during the time.

Brevet Major General Charles H. Smith, retired, who desides at 1728 Q street north-west, was awarded a medal of honor April 11, 1895, for services performed at the bat-tle of St. Mary's Church, Virginia, July 21, 1864. General Smith, at the time of this action, was colonel of the 1st Maine Cavalry, and, although severely wounded, he remained in the fight to the close.

A medal of honor was awarded to John Rush, who lives at 504 14th street northwest, for bravery in the attack on the Port Hudson batteries, March 14, 1863. Mr. Rush was serving on board the United States ship Richmond at the time, and the report of the affair is as follows: "When the fire room and other parts of the ship were filled pany A. 36th Hilnois Infantry, and led a with hot steam from injury to the boiler charge which resulted in the capture of the by a shot, he, from the first moment of the casualty, stood firmly at his post and was conspicuous in his exertions to remedy the evil by hauling the fires from the injured boiler, the heat being so great from the combined effects of fire and steam that he was compelled, from mere exhaustion, to be relieved every few minutes until the work was accomplished.

was accomplished."

Brigadier General Liewellyn G. Estes, who lives at 1540 T street northwest, while captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, voluntarily led his troops in a charge over a burning bridge, at Flint River Ga., August 30, 1864, for which gallant act he was awarded the honorable lant act he was awarded the honorable decoration of the United States.

Piedmont, W. Va., June 5, 1864, when he led his division until he was severely

wounded. For distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the defense of Harper's Ferry, Va., May 26 to 30, 1862, Brevet Major General Rufus Saxton, retired, who lives at 1821 16th street northwest, was awarded the

Brevet Major General Absalon Baird, retired, 1730 H street northwest, voluntarily led a detached brigade in an assault on the enemy's works at Jonesboro', Ga., September 1, 1864, for which service he received the congressional badge of courage. In the engagement at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, Martin Conboy, second lieu-tenant, Company B, 37th New York Infantry, now living at 401 G street northwest, took command of the company in action, the captain having been wounded, and handled it with skill and bravery. He was re-warded with a medal of honor.

John Cook, bugler in Battery B, 4th United States Artillery, volunteered at the age of fifteen years to act as cannoneer, and as such volunteer served a gun under a terrific fire of the enemy at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. He now lives at 1123 Park place northeast, and wears a medal of honor.

The congressional medal was presented to Brevet Colonel Charles F. Rand of 1228 15th street northwest for his service in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861. Colonel Rand at that time was a private in Company K, 12th New York Infantry, and he remained in action when a part of his regiment broke in disorder, joined another company and fought with it through the remainder of the engagement. While major of the 8th Missouri Infantry, at the battle of Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863, Brevet Brigadier General Dennis T. Kirby of 132 11th street southeast seized

sault on the works. He was awarded a medal of honor January 31, 1894. In Battle of Winchester.

the colors when the color bearer was killed

and bore them himself in the terrific as-

James R. Durham, second lieutenant, Company E. 12th West Virginia Infantry, was seen by a reporter at the patent office, where he told the story of how he came to receive the medal of honor for bravery in action June 14, 1863, during the battle of Winchester. In his account Lieutenant Durham said:

"On June 14, 1863, the 12th West Virginia Infantry left the fortifications at Winchester and were marched to a stone wall on the hills on the opposite side of the Romney road. We encountered the enemy at the top of the hills and immediately an order was passed along the line to fall back. The greater part of the regiment obeyed and formed a line some distance back, leaving me in charge of a number of skirmishers at the wall, where we remained until 4 p.m., when an advance was ordered.

'We had been lying behind the stone wall several hours, because to cross it or even show our heads above it was certain death. Already three of my men had been killed while rising to get a shot. When we were ordered over the wall I turned to my boys and shouted a 'Good-bye!' and on!' I was the first one over the works of the enemy. We advanced about thirty yards, the bullets flying thick and fast on all sides, when I was struck in the right hand. Six or seven of my men were also wounded about the same time. Two advanced too far, and fearing to retreat, surrendered. I discovered that the line of battle did not intend to advance farther, but instead took shelter behind stone walls. I, therefore, ordered my men back, taking our wounded with us. On our retreat two or three others were wounded. After regaining our lines I examined my injuries, and for the first time found that my right hand and forearm were severely shattered. I reported at the hospital and retreated with the command. The next morning I was obliged to ride forty-five miles on a bareback horse to escape capture, while my wound was still bleeding. I was unable to report to my regi-ment for duty for the next six months."

One of Four to Volunteer.

Capt. Felix Brannigan, one of the assist-1863. Captain Brannigan was at that time a private in Company A, 74th New York Infantry. On the night of the date mentioned firing was heard in front of the position occupied by General Berry's division and volunteers were called for to go out and locate the enemy. For this perilous service four men responded, among whom was Private Brannigan. The men sepa-rated into two squads and succeeded in getting close up to the enemy's lines, where they obtained important information which was of great value to the Union forces. They also discovered that General "Stonewall" Jackson had been shot. The scouts reached their own lines and made their report. For this act the medals were awarded. Col. M. Emmet Urell, who was recently elected commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, received the honorable decoration of his country for gallantry in ac-tion at Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863. In addition to being a past commander of the Department of the Potomac G. A. R., he holds the position of lieutenant

lonel, 2d Regiment, District of Columbia National Guard. enlisted as a private in the 2d Regiment, New York State Militia (82d Voluncers), April 17, 1861, when seventeen years of age. His regiment subsequently became part of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 2d Army Corps, and he participated with his regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. He was promoted through the different grades to first lieutenant; he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, and major United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Bristoe Station and the Wilderness. In the action at Bristoe Station, October 14 1863 he was shot in the right arm and through the body, and was left on the battlefield for He recovered sufficiently to go back to the front again and was finally honorably discharged on account of wounds received in action May 24, 1864.

A Famous Regiment.

Mr. Cyrus B. Lower is the chief of a division in the Agricultural Department, and the story of how he obtained his medal of honor follows:

Mr. Lower served the first two years of the war in the 23d Ohio Infantry, a regiment remarkable for the fame its various commanders afterward achieved, among them being Col. W. S. Rosecrans, Col. Rutherford B. Hayes and Lieut. Col. Stanley Matthews. William McKinley was also borne on its rolls. Lower afterward joined the celebrated "Bucktails" of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous regiments of the war. The medal of honor was awarded to him for gallantry in the Wilderness May 7, 1864. Although wounded in his right knee and ordered by his commanding officer to go to the rear he kept his place in front and fought with conspicuous bravery. On the evening of that day he was sent to the hospital, as he was lame, and a night's march had to be made. But Lower could not content himself in the hospital when there was fighting to do, and he came to the front with his wounds unhealed and was conspicuous for his gallantry at the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna and Bethesda Church, at which latter place he was captured. His crowning act of bravery was that of jumping from the cars while on his way from Libby Prison to Andersonville, traveling along by day and night through the enemy's country, being recaptured by a guerrilla, and escaping af ter a hand-to-hand conflict, and at last making his way to the Union lines.

Under Heavy Fire. Orlando E. Caruana is connected with

the record and pension division of the War Department, where he was found at his desk by the reporter. He enlisted in New York city in August, 1861, in Company K, 51st New York Volunteers, "Shepherd Rifles." During the battle of Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862, the color sergeant, who was several yards in advance of the line of battle, was wounded and the flagstaff shot In two. Caruana volunteered, with two others, to go to the rescue, and they brought the wounded sergeant and the colors to the officer and received his sword."

Many thrilling incidents can be related of the battle of Petersburg, Va., in April, 1865. but among the most interesting is the story of Cant. Charles G. Gould of Company H. 1867. Lists, 1855. Capt. 1

awarded a medal for gallantry in action at ed a medal of honor. Mr. Caruana is sec-

Fleetwood's Brave Act. Sergt. Mas. C. A. Fleetwood, late 4th United States Colored Troops, is in the em-ploy of the War Department, and has a desk in the old Ford's Theater, on 10th

The battle at fewmarket Heights, Va., was opened early in the morning of September 29, 184, y the 4th and 6th United States Colored Troops, commanded by Brig. Gen. S. A. June n. Out of a color guard of two sergents and ten corporals, in the Calend Troops but one. unc n. Out of a color guarante and ten corporals, in the late Colored Troops but one, came off the field. He saved g. Sergt. Maj. C. A. Fleet-up the national colors after was shot down and bore them the rallied eighty-Corp. Weal, the battle f wood caugh the sergean with him from the field. He rallied eighty-five men of his regiment, reformed them and had them lying down immediately behind the line of reserves before a commissioned officer of the regiment reached them. In addition to the medal of honor awarded by the Congress of the United States he re-ceived a medal of honor from Gen. Benja-min F. Butler, commanding the Depart-ment of Virginia and North Carolina.

Heroic Soldier's Romance.

Heroic Soldier's Romance.

Thomas Plunkett, sergeant, Company E, 21st Massachusetts Infantry, behaved gallantly in action at Fredericksburg.

The 21st crossed the Rappahannock on the upper pontoon bridge December 12, and the next morning advanced to the enemy's works. The 2d Brigade moved forward in double line of battle most gallantly across the plain, swept by a destructive fire of the enemy. Col. W. S. Clark of the 21st Massachusetts said in his report:

"When about sixty rods from the city Color Sergt. Collins of Company A was shot and fell to the ground. Sergt. Plunkett of Company E seized the colors and carried them proudly forward to the furthest point reached by our troops during the battle. When the regiment commenced the delivery of its fire about forty rods from the position of the rebel infantry a shell was thrown with fatal accuracy at the colors, which again brought them to the ground, wet with the life blood of the brave ors, which again brought them to the ground, wet with the life blood of the brave Plunkett, both of whose arms were carried away. Plunkett survived his injuries, how-

ever, and was awarded a medal of honor."
There is quite a romance connected with this incident. It seems that when Plunkett went to the war "the girl he left behind" was engaged to him, but when he returned armless she refused him—probably because she was afraid he would be unable to keep the wolf from the door, possibly on general grounds. She could stand a one-armed man, but an armless man, never. However, this maiden had a sister fair, whose heart was won by the brave Plunkett and who took her place and married him. And now the sequel—the patriotic citizens of Massachusetts raised a purse of \$50 000 and presented it to Plunkett. The 21st was noted for the control of for its marksmanship at Fredericksburg, by its skill keeping down the enemy's fire as much as it was possible to do it.

DEPARTMENT OF VERMONT. Green Mountain State Veterans Or-

ganized in 1868. The Department of Vermont was or ganized and a charter granted October 23, 1868, signed by A. E. Burnside as com-mander-in-chief, and Roswell Miller, adjutant general. At its organization there were fourteen posts-No. 1, St. Johnsbury. No. 2. Burlington; No. 3. Newport; No. 4. Morrisville; No. 6, Ludlow; No. 7. Springfield; No. 8. Brattleboro'; No. 9. Danville; No. 10. Cambridge; No. 11, Cabot; No. 12, East Hardwick; No. 13, Montpelier; No. 14, Rutland, and No. 15. Peacham.

The department has had twenty-six commanders, the first being George P. Fester of Burlington. Three of these commanders



Ransom E. Hathern,

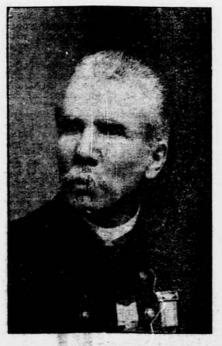
Department Commander, Vermont. are dead-George P. Foster of Post No. 2, Burlington; W. G. Venzey of Post No. 14, Rutiand, and George W. Hocker of Post

No. 8, Brattleboro'.

The largest membership reported is 5,435, for the term ended June 30, 1892, when Hugh Henry of Post No. 27. Chester, was commander. Since that time the member-ship has steadily declined. At the close of the term ending June 30, 1902, there were 107 posts in existence, with a membership

The department officers, elected June 11, 1902, are Ransom E. Hathorn, commander, Ludlow; George W. Flogg, senior vice commander, Randolph; Charles Van Steinberg, junior vice commander, Burlington; Ralph Sherwood, medical director, Saint Albans; John O. Spring, charlain, Bellows Fails: Edwin A. Howe, Post No. 33, Lud-low, assistant adjutant and assistant quartermaster general; Henry W. Hutchins, Post No. 34, Bellows Falls, department inspector; George P. Blair, Post No. 83, West Barnet, judge advocate; A. S. Fleury, Post No. 60, Saint Albans, chief mustering officer, Swanten; Heman W. Allen, Post No. Burlington, senior aid de camp and ch'ef of staff. Aids de camp: George M. Dearborn, New-

Aids de camp: George M. Dearborn, New-port; John Fisher, Dorset; A. C. Brown, Montpelier; W. C. Stone, Brattleborn; H. D. Plutemer, Windsor, Plainfield, N. H.; William Crosby, Vergennes; Joshua Up-ham, Springfield; D. C. Simonds, West Rut-



Elwin A. Howe. Assistant Adjutant General, Vermont.

Assistant Adjatant General, Vermont.
land; H. A. Wheeler, Bellows Falls; A. W.
Fuller, Saint Atbans; C. L. Erwin, Newport
Center; E. J. Ormsbee, Brandon; M'lo Lyman, Rutland; H. C. St. Plerre, Montreal,
P. Q.; Homer A. Dudley, South Londonderry; C. J. Winship, Weston; D. W. Davis,
Chester; William E. Murphy, Bennington;
John S. Eaton, Woodstock; William R. Elliott, Waterbu y; Sylvester M. Snow, South
Royalton; John H. Sargent, Middlebury;
Elwin N. Rising, Randolph; B. F. Bowman,
Randolph.

SAVANNAH BLUES.

Enshrined in the Hearts of Uncle Sam's Boys.

THE FANCY COSTUMES

HOW SOME VOLUNTEERS WERE DRESSED IN '61.

New York Highlanders as the "Clan Cameron"--Zouaves Resplendent in Variety of Colors.

The "Boys in Blue" have been more or ess tunefully eulogized in song and exploited in story, and doubtless the majority of the people who are only acquainted with the war of the rebellion through hearsay are of the opinion that blue was the only color that soldiers of that war ever wore. This is a strong exemplification of the fact that history is largely legendary, for truly, Solomon in all his glory would have looked paltry beside some of the volunteer soldier companies of the war

of the rebellion. It must be remembered that the United States had no great standing army, trimly uniformed and strictly disciplined, when the south flew off at a tangent and had to be punished, but instead a handful of men, kept more or less busy at outposts. The ugly enough to frighten horned cattle states, or a few of them at least, had so called militia organizations, and these were uniformed as fancy dictated. There were the New York Highlanders, for instance. This famous regiment descended on Washington in the traditional Highland plaid of the Clan Cameron. Its officers wore kilts and sashes, a Cameron tartar over the shoulder, the little turban with its plume and plaid, and boots with short hose. The en'isted men were the short scarlet coatee, Cameron tartan trousers and blue caps. They had the bagpipes, and the drum major in all his war paint was never capar-isoned as fearfully and wonderfully as that bagpiper. It has never entered into the mind of man to conceive of anything more distinctly different from the traditional

Invites Nightmare. To ruminate on all that dry goods in conflict at Chickamauga or Altoona, or its probable condition after a march through the swamps with Sherman, is to invite nightmare. Fortunately one does not have to think about it, for a week of camp life around Washington convinced the Highlanders that the costume of a fancy dress ball might do for the Marquis of Lorne when on dress parade, but was scarcely fitted for service on the battlefield. In fact, the historian of the company says that when the regiment started out to the front "the knapsacks containing uniform, jackets and tartan pants were packed up and left in camp." The members had donned the in camp." The members had donned the "army blue," and never discarded it except perhaps on show occasions when the 'plaidies' were brought out for a brief space. The big fellows sometimes show up at encampments in the odd rig, and they are sure to be noticed.

Some of the militia companies wore handsome suits of dark green cloth, bravely tricked out with cordings of red or yellow and brass buttons, but as a general thing the state troops were some shade of gray. This idea was English. England had experimented with all kinds of colors and ma-terials and had decided that a medium

shade of gray was the most enduring col-

or, so the various state military organiza-

tions acted upon England's experience. The theory was all right, perhaps, but put-

ting it into practice, made the effect almost maudlin, when the various organizations

began to gather in Washington. Some of

the troops wore dark gray and others wore

sonville," a story of southern prisons, give light artillery a dark blue jacket to be a graphic description of the uniforms worn by some of the men captured in 1863.
"But few new prisoners were coming in, by some of the men captured in 1863.

"But few new prisoners were coming in, and none of these were from Sherman," he says. "However, toward the last of Sensays. "However, toward the last of Sep- stripes that decorated the trousers. Yellow

Easily Distinguished. "There was never any difficulty in telling,

as far as he could be seen, whether a boy belonged to the east or the west. First, no one from the Army of the Potomac was the insignia of the arm of the serviceever without his corps badge worn conspicuously; it was rare to see such a thing on one of Sherman's men. Then there was number and company letter. a dressy air about the Army of the Potomac that was wholly wanting in the soldiers serving west of the Alleghanies. The Army of the Potomac was always near to its base of supplies, always had its stores accessible, and the care of the clothing and equip-ments of the men was an essential part of its discipline. A ragged or shabbily dressed man was a rarity. Dress coats, paper col-lars, fresh woolen shirts, neat-fitting pan-taloons, good comfortable shoes, and trim caps or hats, with all the blazing brass of company letters an inch long, regimental number, bugle and eagle, according to the regulations, were as common to eastern boys as they were rare among the western

"The latter usually wore blouses instead of dress coats, and as a rule their clothing had not been renewed since the opening of the campaign—and it showed this. Those who wore good boots or shoes generally had to submit to forcible exchanges by their captors, and the same was true of headgear. The rebels were badly off in regard to hats. They did not have skill and ingenuity enough to make these out of felt or straw, and the makeshifts they contrived of quilted calico and long-leaved pine were "I never blamed them much for wanting

to get rid of these, even if they did have to commit a sort of highway robbery upon de fenseless prisoners to do so. To be a traitor in arms was bad certainly, but one neve appreciated the entire magnitude of crime until he saw a rebel wearing a calico

Of Yankee Manufacture.

"The Army of Northern Virginia seemed to have supplied themselves with headgear of Yankee manufacture of previous years, to the end of the war.

"Another thing about the Army of the Potomac was the variety of the uniforms. There were members of zouave regiments wearing baggy breeches of various bues gaiters, crimson fezes and profusely braided jackets.

"The 48th New Yorkers who came in were a set of chaps so odd in every way as to be a source of never-failing interest. The name of their regiment was L'Enfants Perdu (the Lost Children), which we Anglicized into "The Lost Ducks." It was believed that every nation in Europe was represented in their ranks, and it used to be said jocularly that no two of them spoke the same language. As near as I could find out they were all, or nearly all, south Europeans, Italians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Levantines, with a predominance of the French element. They wore a little cap with an upturned brim, and a strap resting on the chin, a coat with funny little tails about two inches long and a brass chain across the breast, and for pantaloons they had a sort of petticoat reaching to the knees and sewed together down the middle. They were just as singular otherwise as in their looks, speech and uniform. On one occasion the whole mob of us went over in a mass to their squad to see them cook and eat a large water snake which two of them had succeeded in capturing in the swamps and carried off to their mess, jabbering in high glee over their treasure trove. Any of us were ready to eat a piece of dog, cat, horse or mule, if we could get it, but, it was generally agreed, as Dawson of my company expressed it, that 'Nobody but one

of the 3d New Jersey Cavairy, or 1st New Jersey Hussars, as they preferred to call themselves. The designer of the uniform oust have had an interest in a curcu plantation, or else he was a fanatical orangeman. Each uniform would furnish occasion enough for a dozen New York riots on the 12th of July. Never was such an eruption of the yellows seen outside of the eruption of the yellows seen outside of the jaundiced livery of some eastern potentate. Down each leg of the pantaloons ran a stripe of yellow braid one and one-half inches wide. The jacket had enormous gilt buttons, and was embellished with yellow braid until it was difficult to tell whether it was blue cloth trimmed with yellow, or yellow adorated with blue. From the base of the part o yellow adorned with blue. From the shoulders swung a little, false hussar jacket, lined with the same flaring yellow. The vizorless cap was similarly warmed up with the hue of the perfected sunflower. Their saffron magnificence was like the gorgeous gold of the lilles of the field, and Solomon in all his glory could not have been arrayed like one of them. I hope he was not. I want to retain my respect for him. We dubbed these daffodil cavaliers 'butterflies,' and the name stuck to them like a poor relation."

Regular Army Blue.

The regular army of the United States at the breaking out of the war was uniformed in blue. It was not a very big army, there being only about 14,000 men all told. The War Department, after expending much thought on the subject and reviewing the scarlet uniform of Great Britain, the blue of the French and the white of the Austrian troops, concluded that blue was the color of all colors for its standing army, and that the grades and arms of the service should be distinguished by the facings, cordings and stripes and the cut of the

Enlisted men, according to the regulations, were to wear the blouse or fatigue dress described as "a sack coat of dark blue flan-nel, extending half way down the thigh. made loose and closed by four buttons. The trousers of sky blue cloth, for mounted men reinforced; the overcoat sky blue, the color of the trousers, the capes of the cavalry about to face the stern reality of an angry internecine war. But many of the companies fought to the end in the fantastic garb.

Colonel John McEiroy, author of "Andersonville," a story of southern prisons, give light artillery a dark blue cayes of the cavalry and light artillery a dark blue cloth, single breasted for captains and lieutenants of all other grades. Enlisted footmen to wear a single-breasted frock coat, with nine buttons placed at equal intervals, brass scales to be worn on the shoulders, while for the enlisted men of the cayalry and light artillery a dark blue cloth, single breasted frock coat with nine buttons placed at equal intervals, brass cales to be worn on the shoulders, while for the enlisted men of the cayalry and light artillery a dark blue cloth, single breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth, single breasted frock coat of the cayalry and single breasted for captains and lieutenants of all other grades.

says. "However, toward the last of September, a handful of 'fresh fish' were turned inside, whom our experienced eyes instantly told us were western boys."

stripes that decorated the trousers. Tenow was worn by the cavalry and engineers, scarlet by the artillery, sky blue for the infantry and crimson for the ordnance.

The Headgear.

The headgear usually worn was a forage cap of dark blue cloth, with visor; the crown of the cap tipped to the front bore crossed sabers for the cavalry, a hunting bugle for the infantry and the crossed can-non for the artillery, with the regimental This was the uniform furnished by the



New York Uniforms.

government, and thus it was that the boys or a pine-leaf hat. Then one felt as if it would be a great mistake to ever show such a man mercy.

Of Vankee Manufacture which an eagle was stamped. The walst belt for the support of the bayonet had a big brass buckle with U. S. on it. A roll of gray blankets, haversack, canteen and clumsy musket, with burnished barrel, comand they then quit taking the hats of their pleted the equipment for the "doughboys." prisoners. Johnston's army did not have Officers were sword belts and swords, and such good luck, and had to keep plundering in the early part of the war some wore a wide soft hat with tinsel cord band, or caught up chapcau style, with a lot of black ostrich feathers. Long yellow gauntlets completed the dress parade attire.

Now all this is changed. "Olive drab"

boys are fashionable. In place of referring to the "blue jackets" holding Panama, it is proper to call to them the "olive drab" boys. The gun barrel must no longer shine, for that would catch the eye of the enemy. The new uniform may be all right from a utilitarian point of view, but as a thing of beauty hot even General Corbin attired in it at the court of the imperial Hapsburgs can make it acceptable to those in whose hearts is enshrined the old army ISABEL WORRELL BALL

COMMANDERS OF CORPS.

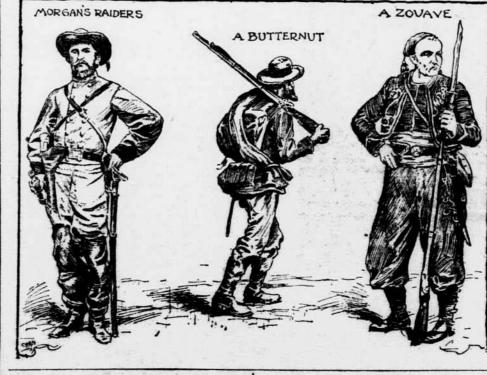
List of Those Assigned During the Civil War.

A list of civil war corps commanders has a special interest at this time. The list given below contains only the names of those regularly assigned to the command of corps by the President or by his authority. The list Joes not contain the names of officers who temporarily commanded corps. but who were not regularly assigned as corps commanders by the President. Those who are known to be living are in-

dicated by an asterisk (*) affixed to their

names.

Christopher C. Augur. 22d; Nathaniel P. Banks, 2d (Army of Virginia), 5th (first organization) and 19th; David B. Birney, 10th; Frank P. Blair, jr., 17th; Ambrose E. Burneide (1th.). Postation Burnside, 9th; Benjamin F. Butler, 18th; Darius N. Couch, 2d (Army of the Poto-mac); Jacob D. Cox, 23d; Thomas L. Crit-tenden, 21st; *Napoleon J. T. Dana, 16th (first organization); Jefferson C. Davis, 14th (second organization); John A. Dix, 7th (Department of Virginia); William H. Em-ory, 19th; John G. Foster, 18th; *William B. Franklin, 6th; John C. Fremont, 1st (Army of Virginia); William H. French, 3d (Army of the Potomac): John Gibbon, 24th; Quincy A. Gillmore, 10th; Gordon Granger, 4th (Army of Cumberland) and 13th (third 4th (Army of Cumberland) and 13th (third organization); U. S. Grant, 13th (first organization); Winfield S. Hancock, 1st (veteran) and 2d (Army of the Potomac); Geo. L. Hartsuff, 23d; Wm. B. Hazen, 15th; Samuel P. Heintzelman 3d (Army of the Potomac) and 22d; Joseph Hooker. 3d (Army of Virginia), 5th (second organization, and 20th (second organization); Oliver O. Howard, 4th (Army of Cumberland) and O. Howard, 4th (Army of Cumberland) and 11th; Andrew A. Humphreys, 2d (Army of the Potomac); David Hunter, 10th; Stephen the Potomac); David Hunter, 10th; Stephen A. Hurlbut, 16th (first organization); Erasmus D. Keyes, 4th (Army of the Potomac); John A. Logan, 15th; John A. McClernand, 13th (second organization); *Alexander McD. McCook, 20th (first organization); Irvin McDowell, 1st (Army of the Potomac) and 3d (Army of Virginia); James B. McPherson, 17th; Joseph K. F. Mansfield, 12th; George G. Meade, 5th (second organization; Ormsby M. Mitchel, 10th; Joseph A. Mower, 20th (second organization): John Mower, 20th (second organization); John Newton, 1st (Army of the Potomac); Edward O. C. Ord, 8th, 13th (second organization), 18th and 24th; John M. Palmer, 14th (second organization); John G. Parke, 9th; Fitz John Porter 5th (second organization); John F. Reynolds, 1st (Army of the Potomac); Joseph J. Reynolds, 7th (Department of Arkansas) and 19th; William S. Roseof Arkansas) and 19th; William S. Rose-crans, 14th (first organization); Robert C. Schenck, 8th; *John M. Schofield, 23d; John Sedgwick, 6th; Philip H. Sheridan, cav-alry (Army of Potomac); William T. Sher-man, 15th; *Daniel E. Sickies, 3d (Army of the Potomac); Franz Sigel, 1st (Army of Virginia) and 11th; Henry W. Slocum,



ntervening shades back to a dirty wnite. Some wore frock coats, faced back with blue, and others with yellow. One company sported swallow-tailed coats with revers of red, while green was sported by another. The short pea jacket of blue, crazily corded and braided a la Austria, was a great favorite, but the blouse had the lead over all moetitors.

a varmint like a water snake.'
One of the members of L'Enfante Perdue
Company, M. Henri St. Pierre, who helped grill the "eel," is now elevated to the su-preme bench of the province of Montreal, and a great Grand Army man. Quite re-cently he called Colonel McElroy's attention to this prison episode.

of them darned queer Lost Ducks would ear